

# KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## STAFF AND OFFENDER NEWSLETTER

JULY 2015

**THE TOOL BOX**

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 3

### FOCUSING ON FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

#### CHILDREN AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED FACT SHEET

- More than 2.7 million children in the U.S. have an incarcerated parent. That is 1 in 28 children.
- Approximately 10 million children have experienced parental incarceration at some point in their lives.
- One in 9 African American children (11.4%), 1 in 28 Hispanic Children (3.5%), and 1 in 57 white children (1.8%) in the United States have an incarcerated parent.
- Approximately half of children with incarcerated parents are under ten years old.
- 2% of incarcerated fathers and 8-10% of mothers have children in foster care (these data do not include at least some persons in prison with children in kinship foster care placements).
- Information from one study on children in Foster Care with incarcerated parents provides the following data:
  - ⇒ 25% of children live with their fathers when a mother goes to prison
  - ⇒ 90% of children remain with their mothers when the father is incarcerated
  - ⇒ 50% of children with an incarcerated mother live with their grand-mothers
  - ⇒ In the child welfare system, 1 in 10 children in in-home settings is living with someone who is on probation
- About 15-20% of children entering the child welfare system have an incarcerated parent.
- About 1 in every 5 African American children who come to the attention of child welfare agencies have a recently arrested parent compared to only 1 in 10 White children and only 1 in 20 Hispanic children.
- Incarcerated parents lose their parental rights at a disproportionate rate due to the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) which set strict time-lines for initiating Termination of Parental Rights (placement cannot exceed 15 of previous 22 months).

To read more information from this fact sheet, please go to:  
<http://nrccfi.camden.rutgers.edu/files/nrccfi-fact-sheet-2014.pdf>



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## Spotlight on Reentry Staff

Going Above and Beyond

July 2015: Lisa Winsett, District 3  
Bowling Green Probation and Parole



Lisa Winsett began her career as an Officer with the Kentucky Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole Division in July of 2007. Winsett is a Graduate of Western Kentucky University with a Bachelors of Arts in Psychology and Sociology. She also earned her Masters of Arts in Criminology in December 2010.

During her time with the Department Winsett, has been a supervising officer, MRS Officer, Low Caseload Officer, Reentry Coordinator, Reentry Liaison, and is a Field Training Officer.

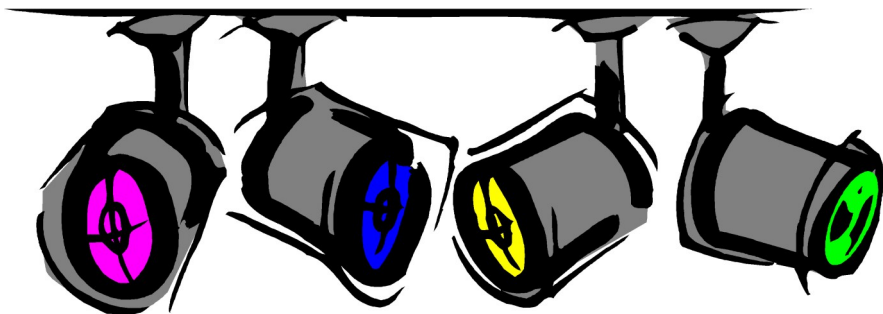
She attributes getting the reentry bug from her prior Supervisor, Mark Stonex, Western Region Branch Manager, who lit the torch for reentry in District 3 with his development of the PORTAL Program. She was an Associate Project Leader for the PORTAL Program during the construction of the PORTAL Manual in 2011. She constructed lesson plans, taught PORTAL Classes, and conducted a statistical analysis of the PORTAL Program during her Graduate Studies.

Winsett has facilitated PORTAL New Directions and has been co-facilitating Moral Reconation Therapy at the Warren County Regional Jail since February 2014.

In January 2014, Winsett became the Deputy Director of the Southern Kentucky Reentry Council, and is now the residing Executive Director of the council. Winsett is very active in the states effort to network resources across the state through the Reentry Council and the FREE group, (Family Resources Engaging Ex-Offenders) which meets each month.

By: Marshall Smith, District 3—Supervisor

**Do you have a success story? Would you like to share it? If so, please  
contact the Offender Reentry Branch. 502-564-2220 or  
Email: [Melissaj.moore@ky.gov](mailto:Melissaj.moore@ky.gov)**



## Spotlight on Reentry Staff

Going Above and Beyond July 2015: Allison Medley,  
Blackburn Correctional Complex (BCC)



Ms. Allison Medley received her Bachelor of Science Degree from East Tennessee State University and began her career with the Kentucky Department of Corrections at Blackburn Correctional Complex in 2004 as a Classification Treatment Officer. She also held that position at Kentucky State Reformatory (KSR) and Roederer Correctional Complex (RCC). In 2007, Ms. Medley received the Kentucky State Reformatory employee of the year award. Ms. Medley was promoted to Correctional Unit Administrator I / Reentry Coordinator in 2010 and returned to the Blackburn Correctional Complex in that position. She has been a member of the Kentucky Council on Crime and Delinquency (KCCD) since 2005 and is currently the Bluegrass Chapter President. She has also been a member of the American Correctional Association (ACA) and Southern States Correctional Association (SSCA). Allison is also the CERT Commander for Blackburn Correctional Complex. Ms. Medley teaches the PORTAL New Direction class to offenders. She provides Reentry services to offenders by assisting them in obtaining their social security cards, birth certificates, DD214's, along with a resource hand out given to the offenders upon their release that include food stamps, insurance, prescriptions, and employment resources. Ms. Medley has institutional responsibilities along with Reentry duties that make her a valuable asset to the Kentucky Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Melissa Moore and Kerry Mears—Reentry Branch





## Restoring Downtown Paducah 1914 Train

Several weeks ago Mr. Teddy Phelps, Maintenance supervisor at KCI – Paducah Community Center Halfway House, was approached by Paducah City Commissioner Allan Rhodes, requesting assistance in restoring a part of Paducah Downtown waterfront history.

The train is a 24-hour tourist attraction located in the heart of downtown Paducah Riverfront walk. It consists of a 1518 Engine made in 1914, tender, combination baggage/mail car and a caboose. Several community volunteers and train experts researched the original color scheme and obtained a donation of paint by Sherwin Williams.

Mr. Steve Kessinger, Mr. Jonathan Arnold, Mr. Matthew Courson, and Mr. Ray Morrison were assigned the two week project of priming and adding two coats of historically accurate paint to the train. Their dedication and hard work saved the City of Paducah thousands of dollars in labor costs.

Mr. Arnold stated, "That working on the last of its model kind made him value and truly appreciate the historical history behind this train."

Paducah's train history has led to a rich heritage and is considered an asset to the economy and way of life in the area, which still holds true today with the train hubs in Paducah and surrounding communities. According to local news there are plans underway to continue to share and preserve that history working with the Paducah Railroad Museum.



## CONGRATULATIONS GRADUATES!!



**(left to right: Officer Elizabeth Barnes, Tommy Osborne, Trampus Jennings, and Officer Stacy Warren)**

On May 8, 2015, Probation and Parole Officer Stacy Warren and Officer Elizabeth Barnes in Carroll County presented, Tommy Osborne and Trampus Jennings with their Certificates of Completion in the “Thinking For a Change” program.

### District One New Directions/PORTAL Class

#### *“Low Key, High Class”*

On Friday, May 22, 2015, I had the pleasure of spending an evening with 13 residents at KCI-Paducah Community Center Halfway House. For several months, they have been interactive with Portal/New Directions. Several of the residents have made Parole for June 1<sup>st</sup>, and a few others will meet with the Kentucky State Parole Board in the near future, with hopes of being granted community supervision by the Parole Board.

They have engaged in learning life skills, and what it takes to be successful on supervision by the Parole Board conditions, in addition to obtaining several resources for their tool boxes.

Most of them have been on community supervision prior to being incarcerated and stated they had a much better understanding of Parole and what expectations were being placed upon them.

Several of the guys, expressed a good deal of emotion on Friday evening after watching the Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) video, most of the class have children or plan to interact with children after they are released into the community. Even though several had asked why the video was a requirement prior to watching; all of the residents walked away with a profound respect and understanding of how serious this issue is to them and their child.

Why no picture? As a class they asked that I keep the graduation “Low Key, High Class,” which was accomplished in style with a pizza party provided by Probation and Parole, and the KCI staff.

I would like to express my appreciation to the staff at KCI-Paducah Community Center by allowing us, (Probation and Parole) use of their facility to conduct class.

**Written by: Adam Wofford, District 1– Paducah P&P Officer**



## STAYING IN TOUCH: Parent-child contact during incarceration

An examination of the 1997 survey data on state prisoners indicates that most children's contact with their parents in prison is irregular or nonexistent. Since being admitted to prison, more than half of parents with minor children had never seen any of their children.

### Methods of communication

- Two thirds of mothers and half of fathers sent and/or received mail from their children at least monthly, making it the most common method of staying in touch.
- Phone calls were the second most common means of communication, with 54 percent of mothers and 42 percent of fathers maintaining monthly contact by phone.
- A much smaller group of families sustain regular in-person visits. Overall, 25 percent of mothers and 22 percent of fathers reported having visits with one or more of their children at least monthly.

### Maintaining contact: phone calls

Phone calls help many incarcerated parents to talk regularly with their children and other family members. Most correctional institutions in the United States do not allow children or other family members to call incarcerated persons, but incarcerated persons can initiate calls to their children.

Phoning is a convenient way for incarcerated parents to maintain contact with their children, and prisoners and families generally welcome this form of communication. At the same time, they identify some drawbacks. The costs of phoning, restrictions on placing collect calls and difficulty scheduling calls that work with their children's schedules or bedtimes are some of the issues.

### Visiting policies and practices

Most visits occur in a secure room or outdoor area on prison grounds that are designated for visits. With the exception of prisoners who are in super max prisons or in administrative segregation, prisoners in United States federal and state prisons are permitted contact visits, meaning there are no barriers or partitions between themselves and their visitors. Visitors may be required to remain seated throughout the visit, sit on opposite sides of a high table, or even sit side by side on benches. In these contact visits, prisoners and visitors are able to see and touch each other though touching might be limited to a hug at the beginning or end of visits and prisoners might not be able to hold their children. Some institutions allow only no-contact visits where parents and their children are separated by a glass partition and talk to each other using phones.

### New visiting technologies

Television/video communication has been instituted in some locales, allowing prisoners and their families to see and talk to each other even when they are separated geographically. Families and children go to a designated location where a video communication system is set up for this purpose. As with other forms of communication, these television visits are monitored and regulated by the correctional institution.

This form of communication is currently used as an option for persons who are unable, or would find it extremely difficult to visit relatives in prison. Some jurisdictions are also exploring the possibility of replacing some types of in-person visits with this kind of communication in order to reduce prison costs and security risks associated with in-person visits.

### Social factors that break parent-child ties

While all forms of contact between prisoners and their families and friends are regulated by correctional policies, prisoners and their families are able to exercise some power in deciding whether or not they want to communicate.

The majority of families participating in research surveys indicate that children want and need to see their incarcerated parents and support the idea of children visiting their parents during incarceration. Ninety percent of grandmother caregivers said that they thought it was important for their grandchildren to see their incarcerated parents. Mothers and fathers in prison say their children want to see them and even teenagers say they want to see their incarcerated parent.

However, there are still a number of reasons why incarcerated parents, families and caregivers and even the children themselves choose to limit or eliminate contact between the incarcerated parent and their child.

Source: [http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-FocusonChildrenwith\\_incarceratedParentsOverviewofLiterature-2007.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-FocusonChildrenwith_incarceratedParentsOverviewofLiterature-2007.pdf)

**\*\*Look for activities posted in this Toolbox that can assist you in maintaining contact with your loved one's.\*\***

## **IMPACT ON THE CHILDREN:**

### **Economic, emotional and social consequences of parental incarceration**

Research shows that prisoners and their families identify numerous financial, social and emotional issues associated with parental incarceration. Incarceration of a parent is very much a family matter. It has long-range economic, emotional and social consequences that affect prisoners, families and that can affect children's well-being.

#### **Economic consequences**

When parents go to prison, most families experience financial losses or incur additional financial expenses. Financial problems are greatest for those families where the imprisoned family member carried out responsible parenting roles prior to imprisonment and where families seek to help the prisoner, provide care for his or her children and maintain parent child relationships. Families, many of whom are poor, use their meager incomes to meet many, if not all, of the costs required to raise prisoners' children. They also subsidize prison operations by sending prisoners money to buy toiletries and food from the prison commissary, cover prisoners' co-pays for health care and pay for collect phone costs. Wives with incarcerated spouses identify financial problems and the loss of spousal income as a major problem<sup>2</sup> and grandparents raising grandchildren indicate that financial problems represent one of their main difficulties as well.

Data from a national study of income dynamics in the United States show that when resident fathers go to prison, the family income declines significantly during the incarceration. Moreover, the family does not resume/regain this pre-incarceration income level in the first several years following the father's release.

#### **Emotional consequences**

Prisoners and their families often experience a tremendous sense of loss when incarceration occurs. The daily interactions, experiences and sharing that sustain marital and other intimate adult relationships are disrupted, resulting in loneliness, mental health problems and a range of feelings about the separation, criminal justice system and each partner's honesty and fidelity. Relationships between couples are strained, with most prisoners, even those that are married, relying on their mothers rather than their spouses or partners for support.

Incarcerated mothers say that separation from their children is one of the most difficult aspects of imprisonment, and incarcerated fathers and mothers alike worry about what is happening to their children during their absence. Fathers and mothers express concern and remorse about the disruption that they are causing in their children's lives and about the lost opportunities for parental involvement — seeing the baby's first steps, attending the high school graduation— that cannot be recaptured. While most parents believe that their children are in safe living situations, many still worry about their children's wellbeing and about their guidance and supervision.

The way adults manage the emotional issues associated with incarceration affects their children. Given the financial and social stressors they face, caregivers living in the community and parents in prison may not be able to provide the nurturing, care and guidance that children need. Without the support and attention of these adults, children's own emotional issues can be exacerbated.

#### **Social and community stigma**

Social stigma and shame are among the key issues that families face when a member is incarcerated. Revealing that a close family member is in prison has many negative consequences. Many family members are embarrassed and do not tell even their closest friends or extended family about a relative's incarceration. The family secret is confined to a select few who are expected not to divulge the information. Mothers develop creative explanations for an incarcerated son's or daughter's absence from family reunions, funerals and other events where they would be expected to appear. Embarrassment and shame are an underlying reason for not telling children that their mother or father is in jail.

While some social scientists reason that families with an incarcerated family member who live in areas with a high crime rate are not stigmatized by neighbors, others believe that residents in high crime areas are more often the victims of crime and even more likely to ostracize other residents who engage in crime. Scholars suggest that social stigma and social exclusion by peer groups is a bigger issue for persons convicted of white-collar crimes than for those convicted of other types of offenses. It is possible that social exclusion is tied to the type of crime. Perhaps neighbors living in a neighborhood where drug arrests are common do not snub a family with relatives serving time for drug possession. But those same neighbors, including persons with prior drug convictions, might arm together to force out a family whose son commits a heinous crime against a child.

Source: [http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-FocusonChildrenwith\\_incarceratedParentsOverviewofLiterature-2007.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-FocusonChildrenwith_incarceratedParentsOverviewofLiterature-2007.pdf)

**Families of the Incarcerated in Kentucky:**

Green River Kentucky Reentry Empowering Family and Friends of the Incarcerated

Not having any meetings at this time. Please contact Reentry Branch if interested in attending one.

Covers Hancock, Webster, Daviess, McLean, Henderson, Ohio, and Union Counties

Northern Kentucky Family & Friends of the Incarcerated  
Catholic Charities  
3629 Church Street  
Covington, KY 41015

**Meets the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm**

Contact: David R. Phillips 859-581-8974 ext. 117

Covers Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Gallatin, Carroll, Owen, Grant, and Pendleton Counties

Bluegrass Families of the Incarcerated  
National College  
2376 Sir Barton Way  
Lexington, KY

**Meets the third Wednesday of each month at 6:30 pm**

Contact: jamrnorton@gmail.com, 859-338-9821 (Jim), or sheknorton@gmail.com, 859-338-9820 (Sheryl)

Covers Fayette, Harrison, Scott, Franklin, Nicholas, Bourbon, Woodford, Anderson, Mercer, Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard, Jessamine, Clark, Powell, Madison, and Estill Counties

Central Kentucky's Family & Friends of the Incarcerated & Convicted

Cornerstone Church Of God  
120 Ruth Lane  
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

**Meets third Tuesday of each month from 6:00 to 7:30 pm**

Contact: Eva , Email: freedomministriesky@gmail.com; or Frank frank\_anglin@yahoo.com

Covers Breckinridge, Grayson, Hardin, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson and Washington Counties

Five County Family & Friends of the Incarcerated & Convicted

None at this time. Please contact the Reentry Branch if interested in starting.

Covers Greenup, Carter, Elliott, Boyd, and Lawrence Counties

Family Resources Engaging Ex-Offenders  
Living Hope Baptist Church  
1805 Western Avenue, Door M  
Bowling Green, KY 42104 (Go to the right, down the steps)

**Meets the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm**

Contact: 270-991-4556, George Hampton or Email: carol.hampton87@yahoo.com

Covers Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Barren, Metcalfe, Warren, Logan, Simpson, Allen and Monroe Counties

Eastern Kentucky Family & Friends of the Incarcerated

None at this time. If you are interested in starting a group please contact the Reentry Branch at 502-564-2220.

Covers Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Floyd, Pike, Wolfe, Owsley, Lee, Breathitt, Leslie, Perry, Knott, and Letcher Counties



**Families of the Incarcerated in Kentucky:**

Proclamation of the Word Ministry's  
Southeast Christian Church: Blankenbaker Campus in AT-109  
Louisville, KY

Covers Jefferson County

**Meets every Thursday at 7:15 pm**

**Facilitators: Darryl and Tiffany Davis**

Contact: proclamationoftheword@yahoo.com

Greater Louisville Reentry Coalition of Family & Friends of the Incarcerated

**Meets the 2nd Thursday of every month at 6:30 PM**

**New Legacy, 1115 Garvin Place, Louisville, KY**

Contact: Melissa—melissaamosjones@gmail.com

Covers Jefferson, Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Trimble, Counties

Any updates, corrections, questions, etc, please contact the Reentry Office at 502-564-2220 or email:

Kerry Mears— Kerry.mears@ky.gov

Starlene Smith-Wright— Starlene.smith-wright@ky.gov or

Melissa Moore— Melissaj.moore@ky.gov

Last Updated: 6/11/2015

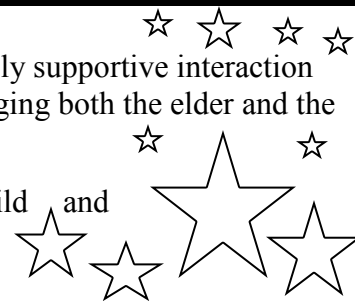
## ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR INCARCERATED PARENT

### **Wishing Star Activity:**

Purpose of this activity is to strengthen family bonding by creating a positive and mutually supportive interaction between the parent or grandparent and child. To increase optimism and hope by encouraging both the elder and the child to imagine a specific positive aspect for the future.

Begin by sitting in close proximity of the child if possible. Make eye contact with the child and speak in a relaxed and supportive tone.

- Ask the child to describe what a star looks like to him/her
- Ask the child if they ever wish on a star, or if they know someone who does
- Tell him/her that in some places, children think of something they would like to see happen and then make a wish on a star in hopes that it will really happen



**Step one:** Ask the child if she/he would like to draw a picture of a wishing star. If the child says yes, give the child plain white paper and a pencil and tell him/her they can use it to draw their very own wishing star.

If the child needs help, you can ask if they want to draw a big or little star, one with points or sparkles, one that is even on all sides, or has some big sides and some little sides. Encourage the child to be creative, use their imagination, and think about how they would like to see their own wishing star.

**Step Two:** When the child has finished his or her drawing, talk to them about why they chose to draw it the way that they did. (For example, “Why did you draw one long point?”)

Then ask the child if they want to make a wish on the star they drew. If yes, ask him/her to turn over the star and write their wish on the back. Offer to help younger children who may not be able to write.

If the child writes their wish, invite them to share what he/she wished for. If he/she says yes, you can talk about the wish. If he/she says no, you can say it is fine to keep the wish a secret.

**In the end:** Share with the child things you wish for when you were his/her age, and offer an example of one wish you had at that time that came true.

### **Ways to connect by writing back and forth:**

Purpose of this activity is to keep the communication alive between the incarcerated and the child. This allows the child to know that he is always cared about and that you still care about him/her.

Write your child/grandchild etc. and ask your child to think of things he/she would like to say? Let your child know how much you miss them and answer his/her questions to the best of your ability. If your child is unable to write have a caregiver assist in helping them write a letter back to you.

Ask his/her feelings and how their days are. Encourage him/her to draw you pictures of how they feel or just things they would like to send to you so that you can see their work.

Ask the caregivers to keep you updated on their artwork at school, their report card or milestones that they have just achieved. Then write your child back letting them know just how proud you are of them.

Be prepared for questions that you may not know how to answer and prepare an age appropriate response to your child's questions.

A good resource to look at for children of incarcerated parents is the website:  
<http://www.sesamestreet.org/parents/topicsandactivities/toolkits/incarceration#>

This website is good for children, caregivers and family members.

# KENTUCKY RESOURCES:

**Catholic Charities  
Diocese of Covington**

Extend a Hand. Change a Life.

## Second Chance Mentoring



Services and Support for men and women reentering the community from incarceration.

### Services Offered

- Employment Assistance
- Mental Health Counseling
- Substance Abuse Counseling
- Parenting Education
- Continuing Education
- Clothing and Food Assistance
- Transportation Assistance
- Support Group
- Fun and Adventure

**Telephone (859)581-8974**

Second Chance Mentoring provides trained volunteer mentors to men and women who will be released from Kentucky jails and prisons and returning to Northern Kentucky communities.



Through one-on-one and group interaction, the mentors will provide encouragement, positive role-modeling and accountability to participants. Mentors will focus on addressing the most critical risks and needs of participants to help ensure their successful reentry into society.

For More Information Contact:  
David Phillips (859)581-8974 ext. 117  
Catholic Charities, Inc.  
3629 Church Street  
Covington, KY 41015



## CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, articles, etc. for the TOOLBOX, please email to:  
[kerry.mears@ky.gov](mailto:kerry.mears@ky.gov) or  
[melissaj.moore@ky.gov](mailto:melissaj.moore@ky.gov)

## Need Information about the Affordable Care Act? Contact:

**KYNECT.KY.GOV**

**Call Center:**

**1-855-4kynect  
(855-459-6328)**

**Insurance Agents and**

**Kynectors:**

**1-855-326-4650**

## [www.secondchanceky.org](http://www.secondchanceky.org)

Do you have a felony?

Do you know someone with a felony?

Do you or someone you know need assistance with employment, housing, education, meals, and other sources to be successful?

Do you need a second chance?

[www.secondchanceky.org](http://www.secondchanceky.org) is a website dedicated to helping people overcome obstacles in the pathway to success.

## Need County Resources or Information?

**Check out our website:**

**<http://corrections.ky.gov/reentry>**

**Click on "Pre-Release Community  
Resources"**





Life Learning Center™

## Now Enrolling for August

*Building Pipelines to Change Lives*



### NEW CLASSES BEGIN MONTHLY!

#### WHEN:

July 29th Orientation  
11:00am—Noon

#### WHERE:

20 W. 18th Street  
Covington, KY 41011



WWW.LIFELEARNINGCENTER.US

### GREAT NEWS

To keep up with LLC events check out our online calendar.

### JULY NEWS

#### JULY REFERRAL CONTEST!

Refer a candidate and be entered to win a **Lunch for Two** at the Metropolitan Club or a **30-Day FREE Membership** to LLC gym (including Yoga Classes)

- July 9: Women Writing for Change
- July: Healthy Living cooking class
- July 13: Matinee Mondays (Weekly)  
Noon—2:00 pm

Candidates/Members/New Applicants bring your kids, watch a movie and learn about Life Learning Center

- August 8: Lunch and Learn  
11:30 am—1:00pm  
RSVP: [info@nkyllc.org](mailto:info@nkyllc.org)
- August 14: LLC Presents  
"Parents It's All About You"

#### June Accomplishments

- 17 Candidates, 50 Referrals
- 3 New Agency Partnerships

### Questions/Appointments/Onsite Interviews Contact:

ROSEMARY D. OGLESBY-HENRY

DIRECTOR OF ENROLLMENT

859.431.0100

[ROGLESBY-HENRY@LIFELEARNINGCENTER.US](mailto:ROGLESBY-HENRY@LIFELEARNINGCENTER.US)

#### STAY CONNECTED:





Life Learning Center™

# Lunch & Learn

July 8, 2015

August 12, 2015

September 9, 2015



You are cordially invited to...

**A Lunch & Learn at the Life Learning Center!**

Come and take a tour of our facility, eat lunch with us and learn more about our amazing program.

**Tour: 11:30am—12:00pm**

**Lunch & Learn: 12:00pm—1:00pm**

## RSVP

Call:

859-431-0100

Email:

[info@nkyllc.org](mailto:info@nkyllc.org)

Life Learning Center

20 W. 18th Street

Covington, KY 41011

[www.lifelearningcenter.us](http://www.lifelearningcenter.us)





YOU HAVE A VOICE!! Want to use it?

Interested in joining a Reentry Council in your area?

Below you will find the Reentry Councils of Kentucky and their contact information.

## KENTUCKY RE-ENTRY COUNCILS

Kentucky Reentry is made up of reentry task forces or councils throughout the state of Kentucky. The reentry groups do not provide services for ex-offenders, nor do they have reentry programs. They are made up of individuals and organizations networking together to share information and improve the reentry process. The members may be organizations and/or individuals that provide services and/or have interests in helping. Each group is focused toward ex-offenders coming back to their areas, the issues involved, and making their community safer.

The basic purposes of each group are:

- To address the current issues ex-offenders face
- To develop a network of resources and service providers within their area
- To communicate and advocate ex-offender issues to the community and their leaders

Please visit the website: [www.kentuckyreentry.org](http://www.kentuckyreentry.org)

Also, visit us on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/KentuckyReentry>

<https://www.facebook.com/louisvillereentry>

